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POLITICAL

CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone Sin: In a recent issue of your paper you alleded to me among others as a candidate for the Congressional nomination at the approaching Union Republican Con vention in the Fourth Connecticut District. Will you allow me the use of your columns to say that all presentations of my name for that office through the press, have been unauthorized by me, and so do me the favor to withdraw my name from the list of candidates ROODE AVERUA.

Danbury, Conn., Feb. 9, 1867. From The Independent Mr. P. T. Barnum, the well-known proprietor of the American Museum, is urged, says The Independent, by many Republicans for a nomination to Congress in the Fourth District of Connecticut. The following

letter is from the editor of that paper: Etter is from the editor of that paper:

KALANAZOO, Mich., Jun. 30, 1867.

Mr DEAR SIR: I ought to have answered your letter earlier—I mean the letter in which you asked my opinion of Mr. Barnum as a candidate for Congress. I have been well acquainted with him for years. Nobody who has ever tarried under Mr. Barnum's roof can have other than a warm-hearted opinion of the host of that mansion in Bridgeport. Nor am I acquainted with any man of greater public spirit. You see, therefore, that I have no greater to avenue upon him by condensing alm to Congradge to avenge upon him by condemning him to Con-gress. On the contrary, from the high moral tone of his recont lectures in the West, I had begun to indulge a hope that he would some day be a clergyman. I have every-where heard his sentiments, as enunciated in these lecthat he would some day be a clergyman. I have everywhere heard his sentiments, as enumeiated in these lectures, commended by all the good deacons and the mother of grown-up sons. As to his political views, I cannot for get that, when Connecticut was easting upon the whole rad a shadow of shame, Mr. Baraum's speech for Negro suffrage fell like a sambeam into her legislature. The only sections objection that I can see to his chetica is that should the Congressional Committees get once entangled in the net of his comical and presistible encedotes, there might be an end to all public business. Perhaps, also, it would be an objection that Mr. Barnum, in taking his outh of office, might decline to take the whisty which sometimes attaches to it. On the whole, you may trave a day's walk among mankind and not find a man of grander Common Scuse than Mr. Barnum. And, as Congress itself is something of a humbur, it is just the place for him. Yours ever,

The Bridgeport Sicudard advocates Mr. Barnum's

The Bridgeport Standard advocates Mr. Barnam's nomination, and says in its issue of the 8th inst., "It appears altogether probable that he will be selected

TWO POLICEMEN SHOT.

BY THE HORAPH TO THE TRIBURE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 11 .- A bloody affray occurred tonight on Fells-st. Two policemen named Dobson and Irving were shot while attempting to arrest a desperate character maned Henry Glady, but both of them will recover. Three pistor shots were fixed at the man Glady, but without any effect. He was subsequently taken.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1867.;

TERMS OF THE TEIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an

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No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever a intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for

his good faith. business letters for this office should be addressed to "Tun Tais-UMB," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Our special dispatches from Constantineple announce that Turkey is making great preparations for war. This appears to indicate that Russia intends to reopen the Eastern question, and that the Cretan revolution is about to result in more important hostilities.

Gen. Miramon, who is undoubtedly one of the ablest Generals of the Mexican Imperialists, is said to have captured the City of Zacatecas, and there is even a report that Juarez, who was at Zacatecas and had to leave in great haste, had himself fallen into the hands of his opponents. It is also claimed that the Liberal forces marching upon the City of Mexico, 14,000 strong, had been defeated by an Imperialist army numbering only 9,000. The reports are probably exaggerated. Generals like Miramon, Mejia, and Marquez may gain some advantages, but they cannot be expected to achieve alone what proved too much for the Imperialists and the French combined.

-Later dispatches report a Liberal victory.

Under a crowd and hurry of all sorts of petty amendments, the bill for increasing the salaries of clerks passed the Senate yesterday. We may be pardoned for being as much amused as indignant at the picayune energy with which Senators from all quarters seemed eager to add their specific straws to the camel's burden of the nation's debt. To give extra compensation to the army of clerks in the Departments was not enough; it was necessary to add navy-yard laborers, watchmen, lithographers, and postoffice employes to the bounty list. We agree with the Senator from Oregon in not knowing why the clerks across the Rocky Mountains were not included; and we do not understand why some supplementary bonus is not decreed to the tailor and bootmaker of every Congressman, and, if that be not enough, to the tailor and bootmaker of every Congressman's clerk.

The report on the New-Orleans massacre, which we print this morning, was published yesterday by The New-York Times in advance of its presentation to the House of Representatives, and in violation of the following pledge: "Received of J. H. Smith, Official Reporter of the House, a copy of the report and testimony of the New-Orleans Riots Committee "for The New-York Times, under pledge that " neither the report, nor any part of the same, " shall be published, until the report shall have been made to the House of Representatives." "Signed, L. L. Chounse, Correspondent New-

The report was furnished to us on the same office on Sunday, but we did not care to earn an ephemeral reputation for enterprise at the form; it is correctly given in other columns.

The Paris correspondent of The London Times undertakes to give a full account of the Cabinet meeting held Jan. 19, at which the reforms planned by the French Emperor were laid before and discussed by the Ministers. The Empress, we are informed, who was present, was not over satisfied with the concessions, which she thought gave too much latitude to the Opposition. Chasseloup-Laubat (Marine), and Lavelette (Interior), inclined to more Liberal views, but took some objections to the plan. M. Fould did not conceal his opinion that the plan could hardly be looked upon as serious. After hearing " with his wonted se-"ranity and patience" all the ministers had to say, the Emperor "invited them to resign en "masse" The invitation was, of course, accepted, with the hope, however, that all would be reinstated. In this hope, as is already known, some of them were disappointed. The account of. The Times is quite interesting, but whether it is based on facts is a question which we are unable to answer.

Mr. Eliot's bill, reported to the House yesterday, embodies what the Committee of Investigation on the New-Orleans riots believes to be the best method of reorganizing the State of Louisiana. It provides that the President, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint a loyal Governor, who has had no part in the Rebellion, who shall hold office for one year; that he shall also appoint a Provisional Council of nine persons, who shall have the qualifications prescribed for the Governor, and exercise, with that officer, all legislative into custody. power; that all officers of the State chosen by the Council and Governor shall be loyal men, able to take the test-oath; that on June 1, 1867, all male citizens of the age of 21 years, without distinction of race or color, who have resided in the State one year, and have never aided the Rebellion, shall have the right to vote for a Governor, State officers, and members of the Legislature; that in October next an election by such qualified voters shall be held for members of a Convention to form a State Constitution; that the Secretary of War shall issue orders to regulate these elections; that the Constitution shall not permit any distinction of men on account of race or color, and shall prohibit the payment of any debts contracted on behalf of the Rebellion, and shall recognize the perpetual union of the States; that the President shall forthwith appoint a military commander for the State, who shall enforce laws which the civil authorities neglect; that no laws passed by the Provisional Council shall be valid till Congress has approved them; that until Louisiana shall be admitted to representation in Congress, a delegate, properly qualified, shall be admitted, with the some rights as a delegate from a Territory; that all laws of the State consistent with this act shall remain in force. The third reading of the bill was ordered by a vote of 85 to 59, and the House soon afterward adjourned, to allow further examination of the

Mr. Chandler, in the Senate yesterday, sup-

subject before voting upon its adoption.

Committee to inquire whether Mr. Johnson had any authority to appoint Provisional Governors for the Southern States, by a long did this, and yet he had the unparalleled speech. He argued that the President, or Acting President-as the resolution was worded, had no such authority; that the office of Provisional Governor was unknown in our laws, and different from that of Military Governor, which the President might legally create as Commander-in-Chief. The appointment of such Governors he considered sufficent reason for the Impeachment of Mr. Johnson. He also advocated impeachment if it should be proved that Mr. Johnson had returned the railroad rolling stock in the Rebel States to Southern companies; if he had ordered the district taxes in those States not to be collected; if he had made appointments without the consent of the Senate. A general debate followed, Mr. Fessenden and others believing that, while the House was investigating the acts of the President to decide whether they justified his impeachment, the Senate should not investigate. Taking this view of the subject, the Senate voted to lay the resolution on the table.

The Sultan, seeing no other escape from the troubles arising on every side, has resolved to emancipate the Christians from all disabilities and has issued a call for a Turkish Parliament. This is an important move, but whether it will have the desired effect is more than doubtful.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States encounters an influential opposition near at hand. The highest Court of the District of Columbia has come to an unanimous opinion that the test-oath is constitutional, which may startle the worshipers of a venerable and moss-grown judiciary. The District Court, after controverting the positions of the United States Supreme Court, does not feel bound to regard its decisions as mandatory, and refuses to set aside its own rule, requiring the test-oath to be taken by attorneys practicing within its jurisdiction.

THE NEW-ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

This investigation seems to have been conducted with remarkable fairness and acumen. It discusses very carefully the causes and history of the riots; it lays the blame where it belongs; and it proposes the remedy which the present state of affairs in Louisiana seems to require. And, with all its legal thoroughness, there is an eloquence in its language which will commend it to all patriotic and honestenduring interest among National state papers. We do not purpose to recapitulate the har-

rowing story which the Committee tell of the outrages of that bloody day in New-Orleans; the savage brutality of Monroe's Rebel police; the hacking, cutting, clubbing, and shooting of unarmed, inoffensive, unresisting men, whose only crime was loyalty to their country; the murders committed under the guise of friendship and protection; the cowardly slaughters by officers of the peace," who fired upon the defenseless members of the Convention with one hand, while they waved the white signal of truce with the other; the gashing of dying of all Germany. men's faces by women armed with razors; or the horrible maltreatment of the dead and wounded. All these things are fresh in the public mind. We need only say that the newspaper reports of them were totally unprepared for any violent proceed-"tion," say the Committee, "with its terrible accident. It was the determined purpose of the Mayor of the City of New-Orleans to "break up this Convention by armed force." Six months have elapsed since this wholesale assassination was perpetrated, and not one of the guilty actors in it has been punished, arrested, or complained of. But the survivors of the unfortunate victims have not been permitted to escape. and, under an old law raked out of dusty statutebooks for the purpose, proceedings have been taken and are still pending against the members. of the Convention for a breach of the peace.

Preparations for the massacre were made under the shield of the municipal authorities for some time before it took place. Fire companies prepared and armed themselves; the police were withdrawn from their posts, supplied with revolvers, and kept waiting at their stationhouses until the signal for the butchery was given, and then rushed to the bloody work with a raging mob of Thugs, ruffians, and Rebel soldiers. The Mayor made no effort to stop the disorder, and the military commander was misled as to the hour of the meeting, so that he could not bring up his troops in time to suspect an attempt, on the part of the obnoxious Convention, to resist arrest by civil process; the few who got into jail thought themselves fortunate: and Gen. Sheridan avers that twenty policemen could have taken the whole body

of the report, however, is that which refers to the responsibility behind that of Mayor Monroe up in their criminal proceedings and indirectly instigated the massacre. In a public speech at that "the riot at New-Orleans was substan-"tially planned" by "the Radical Congress," and that a caucus of Republican members had instigated the Louisiana Radicals to call a revolutionary Conventien to overthrow the existshows that, on the contrary, the cancus and the Reconstruction Committee both refused to give any countenance to the scheme of the Convention, as a matter with which it did not become them to interfere; and it concludes with the opinion, which we must say is a very mild one, that Mr. Johnson's outrageous charge "was an "unwarranted and unjust expression of hostile feeling, without pretext or foundation in "fact." And this charge he made after the official reports of Gen. Baird and Gen. Mower had put him in full possession of all the circumstances of the affair, and when he himself, by his memorable telegram of July 28 to the Rebel Lieut.-Gov. Voorhees, had encouraged the the military would be on their side. He put

inflamed with the lust of murder, and only held in check by fear of the military power. He advocate of popular rights. efficiency to charge the responsibility for the horrors of New-Orleans upon the Republican Congress! The Committee make no comment. Their simple narrative of the facts is the most eloquent of denunciations.

We have no space to follow the report in its exposition of the perfect legality of the Convention; nor can we spare room for many words upon the subject of the present state of affairs in Louisiana, to which it devotes some consideration. It only confirms what the Northern people have all along known, that none but distinguished Rebels can hope to occupy high places of trust or power there; that none but Febels can teach in the schools; and that were the military power and the Freedmen's Burein withdrawn, loyal men would have no safety but in flight. For the remedy the Committee trusts to Congress. "The "present civil government of Louisiana," they say, "should be suspended by act of Congress, 'and a provisional government established and 'mairtained by military power until the time 'has come when Louisiana is controlled by "loyal men and may be restored to its 'practical relations to the Union' without endanger-'ing its security and peace."

We append to the report the substance of Gen. Sheridan's testimony, in which our readers will find a great deal to corroborate the some important facts illustrating Mr. Johnson's the publication of the celebrated "garbled dis-"patch" are exposed in full, and we trust that the President's friends will find in them food for pleasant reflection.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY.

The treaty of peace concluded at Prague between Prussia and Austria provided that that portion of the old German Confederation which lies south of the river Main, and which comprises the Kingdoms of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Darastadt, be excluded from the North Gernan Confederation. It was to be optional for these States to form a South German Confederation with or without Austria. From official statements of both the Prussian and the French Governments, it has since become known that the temporary separation of the South German States from those of North and Central Germany was a concession by Prussia to a direct demand of France. hearted men, and will give it a painful and Louis Napoleon, in insisting upon this arrangement, hoped that these feeble States of North Germany, anable to find sufficient support in Austria, and repelled from an alliance with Prussia by the prevalence of sectional animosity, night be prevailed upon to accept a protectorate of France. Bismarck, in conceding the point, trusted that common sense would be strong enough in the Governments and people of South Germany to cause them to accept the leadership of Prussia rather than a protectorate of France or an alliance with powerless Austria, and that they would not refuse their cooperation in the final consolidation

Sooner than was anticipated has the current of events realized the anticipations of Count Bismarek. In Baden, which very reluctantly had been drawn into the war against Prussia, Government and Diet, soon after the conclusion were not at all exaggerated; the Committee of peace, expressed a wish to be admitted into have found full confirmation of the stories in the North German Confederation. For oball their most shocking particulars. The report vious reasons, the Prussian Government lays stress upon one most important fact. But | could not favor such an isolated move on ondition as to The Times, and was in this a single citizen of the Rebel party was killed, the part of Baden, as it must prefer and he by accident, and only ten policemen a simultaneous manifestation in the same diwere wounded, none of them severely. This is rection by all the South German States. This expense of honor. In its haste, The Times conclusive proof that the Convention was not movement has now fairly begun with the printed the report in an imperfect and mutilated armed, and that the procession of colored men highly inportant speech of the new Bavarian who were attacked on their way to attend it Prime Minister, the Prince of Hohenlohe. Believing the object at which the Bavarian policy ings. "This riotous attack upon the Conven- should ain to be "the preservation of Germany and the unity of all the German tribes," the results of massacre and murder, was not an | Prince amounces that his Government was resolved not to form a South-Western Confederation inder the protectorate of a non-German pover, nor to conclude an alliance with the South German States under the leadership of Austria, nor to lend a hand to the formation of a South-Western Federal State shut up within itself. The only course left to Bavaria as a second-class German State, "which, as such, cannot exist without some "European aliance," was to ally herself, in case of a foeign war, with Prussia. This alliance would render it necessary that in case of a foreign was Bavaria should place her army under the command of Prussia, and that in the meanwhile he Bavarian army should be so reorganized as to facilitate such military cooperation. To make this alliance all the more efficient, Prince Hohenlohe announced his wish to induce the other South

German States to adopt exactly the same policy. The latest accounts from Germany state that the programme of the Prince of Hohenlohe is fully approved by all the governments of South Germany A conference was to be held at once at Stuttgardt, to mature a plan for the repress the outrages. And with all this, there introduction of the military system of Prussia was no attempt, not the faintest reason to and to conclude an alliance which would provide for placing all the South German troops under the leadership of Prussia in case of a foreign war.

The importance of this movement to the future of Germany is obvious. Whatever the dissensions on the best way of reconstructing The most important and most painful part | the political unity of Germany may be, the military union of North and South Germany will secure the progressing reconstruction from and his municipal ruffians, which bore them all foreign attacks. Together, North and South Germany constitute a nation with a population of about 38,000,000, which, under St. Louis, Sept. 8, President Johnson charged the leadership of the first military power of Europe, will be amply able to defend the integrity of its territory. The patriotism which prompts this new movement of the South German States cannot fail to be fully appreciated in Northern Germany, and to give a ing Government of the State, and to establish a powerful impulse to the national tendencies for new one based upon negro votes. The report, the union of all the German people under one Government.

> The grand Reform procession in London took place yesterday, to the entire satisfaction of the friends of Reform. The programme of the procession provided that it should parade the streets in silence, and only give three cheers while passing the American Legation.

Another of those slanders with which the Tories have of late persistently labored to damage the reputation of Mr John Bright has been nailed. The workmen employed by his firm have given their answer to the charge that massacre by giving the ruffians to suppose that he is a tyrant and oppressor in his dealings with them, by spontaneously presenting him the troops, as far as he durst, at the disposal with an address repelling the accusation, and of the Mayor's gang, though he knew that riot expressing their entire confidence in his fairand bloodshed were apprehended; that the ness, and their sincere regard for him. In his Mayor was a Rebel; that his police were Rebels, reply to the address, Mr. Bright indicates the bullies, and bad characters; that the whole true cause of the Tory hostility he has to ported his resolution instructing the Judiciary hellish crew of Rebels and cut-throats were encounter. He is hated by the people's Boston

enemies, because he is the uncompromising

THE CLERKS' PAMPHLET. The clerks in Washington have published a

pamphlet to prove, by a formidable and bristling array of the nine digits, that you cannot buy as much pork for a shilling in 1867 as you could in 1860; and that house-rents in Washington are abominably high. We beg leave to assure these gentlemen that the same phenomena have been noticed in other parts of the country, and that they are by no means alone in their serious doubts and anxieties. It is the peculiar misfortune, however, of other martyrs, dwelling far from the seat of legislative wisdom, that they are not able to bore and button-hole Congress with that con-

venience, alacrity, and persistence which these clerks are, by the circumstance of locality, enabled to exhibit. We know a great many persons of fixed incomes who would be delighted to receive enhanced stipends; but they cannot petition Congress, and would get no attention if they should spend their small surplus in publishing pamphlets for gratuitous distribution. Some time ago, we goodnaturedly called the attention of the clerks to this plain fact, thinking that they would like to have company in their misery; upon which they denounce us as "low, mean, and "scurrillous"-spelling the latter word with one more "l" than a rigid economist would be conclusions of the Committee, and in particular likely to use. We are afraid that they exhibit a similar prodigality in buying their pork. At position in the matter. The circumstances of any rate, if they must have hams and sausages, those edibles are cheaper at the West, and able-bodied laborers in demand there. We know very well that Washington retail-

ers and landlords are not specially reasonable in their charges; but if salaries are to be raised to meet their ideas of prices, we shall have an increase of 20 per cent annually. This will not make the clerks themselves a penny-worth better off, they may rest assured. The more they have to pay with, the more they will be obliged to pay; while the poor Treasury will be keep working night and day manufacturing paper money, until nobody will take its assignats, and the explosion comes. How much the 20 per cent which our friends are praying for will buy them-in the form of paper-we leave their ready reckoners to com-

In view of the impending crisis, everybody else is practicing a rigid economy, and all wise commercial men are taking in sail. The way by which the Government is advised to weather the storm is sufficiently curious. It is to crowd on more and more canvas-spread every rag of sail, i. e., convert every rag in the country into a paper dollar; grind out money by the cord from its prolific mill; raise everybody's salary; then fresh issues of irredeemable currency; then fresh elevations of the salaries; and so on, in delicious abandonment, with a plenty of pork for the crew, until the levanter overtakes us, and we sink gracefully on our beam-ends, with all the comforts and excitements of what is called "a 'revulsion." If the salaries should be raised now, it is possible that the poor clerks might be sorry for it, when forced to pay \$50 for a jobbing-wagon in which to cart home a week's wages. With most of our gold and of the best class of our securities gone abroad to pay for things which we do not need or might produce at home, it is barely possible that some things which we do need may be uncommonly hard for the mass of our men and women to get, when the weather has become a little tem-

Two things are suggested in the pamphlet before us. One is that Government clerks should be allowed to purchase articles of provision of the commissariat on the same terms "as do army officers." The other is that Government should immediately build three hundred cottages for the clerks to live in. We cannot say that we like the look of the scheme; for we have observed that when Government goes into business, it generally gets cheated; and it has had such monstrous ill luck in other matters, that we shrink from seeing it setting up in the grocery and building line. probably cost as much as a small palace, and be likely to fall down and bury some unfortunate clerk in the ruins at the end of a couple of years. As between the building business, with a public grocery, and a reasonable advance in the salaries, we should prefer the latter.

Mr. FOTTER (Rep., Amany) cannot up to lay the resonance to sait duties.

Mr. HISCOCK (Rep., Onendaga) moved to lay the resonance the Third-ave. Railroad Company to lay a switch in One-hundred-and-thirteenth-st.

To extend the time for the completion of Lebanca Spring Railroad.

To amend an act relative to the maintenance of time Each of the three hundred cottages would But we hope that these poor Babes in the Wood will insist upon neither. We certainly expect to see brighter

times, with pork cheaper and rents lower even in Washington; but we do not expect ever to see the time when any man drawing a salary from the public will be willing to have it reduced. If this 20 per cent should now be added to the clerical stipends, it is vastly more likely to be increased in the future than to be taken off because the cost of living has become lower. You will hear no proposition of that kind, no matter how markets of Washington may rule; and if you begin to put up salaries there for one class of the employed, you will have no peace until yor put all, not merely in the District of Columbia, but throughout the country, upon an equal footing. It may be "low, "mean, rabid, and scurrillous" (with two Us) to desire to avoid this, but we venture, in view of all the consequences, to express such a wish.

Prof. Agassiz will lecture this evening, at the Cooper Institute, on "Ancient Glaciers in the

We call the attention of newspaper nien to an advertisement offering one-half of a firmly-established daily newspaper for sale in one of the leading cities of the

FRESHETS. THE FLOOD IN BOSTON.

BY TRIESGE FOR TO THE FLOOD IN BOSION.

BY TRIESGE FOR TO THE TRIESGE FOR THE CHIPCH THE TRIESGE FOR THE CHIPCH THE TRIESGE FOR THE CHIPCH THE TRIESGE FOR THE night caused considerable damage in the lower and badly drained portion of the city, comprising Church, Fayette, and other attects on Back Bay. The first floors of many of the houses were flooded to the depth of two and three feet, causing great inconvenience and considerable damage. In Roxbury the damage caused by the storm was large. The rubber factory was, in its lower floors, flooded, some two or three feet deep. A large quantity of sulphur, imagnesia, dies and machinery was injured or destroyed; it was estimated at thousands of dollars in value. The paper factory of J. R. Bigalow on Summerst, was also flooded, and their raw material and machinery was much damaged. The foundery of Anthony Garreit was also considerably damaged, and a large number of dwellings were more or less injured. Considerable damage was also caused by the gale. A wooden dwelling house in course of crection in East Boston was blown down. In Cambridge a large brick structure in Main-st, used as a storehouse by S. P. Teele and Howe & Co., was considerably damaged by having the roof blown off and the front and renr walls demolished: the roof was, lifted from its foundation and carried 20 feet, turning it completely overbefore its landing, and the chimneys were blown down. The New-York express freight train, known as the "Little Owi" train, from that city, over the Worcester Railroad, was delayed about eight hours yesterday on account of an accident caused by the action of the rain storm on the track. An embankment about four miles this side of Worcester had been undermined by the water, but the top of the earth and the track remained level, and had been frozen. A passenger train had passed over the spot but a short time before the express freight train, and, probably on account of its high rait of speed, crossed the spot when the track gave way; the fourth was thrown over on its side; the fifth off the track, though upright. No one was mured. The mail train from Providence, which was bindered all the way, arrived at about 10 n. m., but was ALBANY.

REPORT OF THE BAILBOAD COMMITTEE-WORK OF THE SESSION-EXECUTIVE PARDOSS BY THE BOWAPH TO THE YELDUNG.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 11, 1967. There was not a working quorum in either branch of the Legislature to-night, consequently the business was mostly confined to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole. The Rallroad Committee of the Assembly reported unanimously in favor of the railroad of the Me tropolitan Transit Company; also, in favor of the railroad between Albany and New-York on the west side of the A little over one-third of the session of the Legislature

has passed, and a comparison with the work performed so far with that up to the same time last year is creditable to this Legislature. Up to the 9th of February, 1866, able to this Legislature. Up to the 9th of February, 1866, there were introduced into the Senate 219 bills, and into the Assembly 561; 50 up to the same period have passed the Senate, and 101 the Assembly; 281 bills were reported by the Committees in the Assembly. Up to the 9th of February of this year there were introduced into the Senate 223 bills, of which 165 have been reported for the Committees. Six hundred and twenty-one bills have been introduced into the Assembly, and of these 258 have been reported. Fifty-five bills have passed the Senate, and 96 the Assembly. Considering that the real business of the present session did not commence until after the time of the settlement of the Senatorial contest, January 15, the above statement proves that we have really a good working Legislature. This has been doubly apparent during the last wells. There have been fewer unnecessary speeches than during the week previous. If the members will have the good sense to abstain from those little speeches, which really are more expensive to the State treasury than ninetenths of the medalifies the speeches are intended to defeat, they would confer more benefit on their constituents and gain more credit for themselves. For instance, several days ago about two hours were occupied in the Assembly by the discussion as to whether the State would go to the expense of about \$150 in printing extra Reports of the Regents of the State University. It cost about \$600 to discuss the matter. It cost each day \$700 "to run" the Assembly, and as the sessions so far have not averaged three hours a day you can imagine how profiteble it is to have these small discussions. The business of both houses has been expedited amazingly by having such thoroughly competent clerks and Messagnity, and the former, too, has kept pace with the legislation beside attending to his other duries. Twenty-five bills have been sighed by him against \$5 up to the same lime last year. Only two remain in his possession unsigned.

Gov. Fenton will send to the Assembly there were introduced into the Senate 219 bills, and into

been sighed by him against 45 up to the same lime last year. Only two remain in his possession unsigned.

Gov. Fenton will send to the Assembly a statement showing the number of pardons, commutations, and respites granted by him during 1855. The statement will abow that 100 persons were pardoned from State prisons and 69 from local prisons. There were a commutations from death to life, and 21 other than from death to life, making a total of 203. This report will compare favorably with the records made by other Governors in the same kind of cases. In Gov. Hunt's term the total number pardoned, commuted, and respited were as follows: In 1851, 183; 1832, 241. Horatio Seymour's—1853, 203; 1844, 207. Of Gov. Clark's there is no record. John A. King's—1851, 194; 1838, 222. Edwin D. Morgan's—1839, 196; 1856, 203.

GELE Fenton's—1865, 151; 1866, 203. THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BY TREEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 11, 1867. The Senate met at 7½ p. m. BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WHITE (Rep., Onondaga)—To amend the charter of the Onondaga Trust Company,
By Mr. BENNETT (Rep., Eric)—To publish the proceedings of the Buffalo Common Council in a German paper.

By Mr. WILBOR (Rep., Columbia)—For the construction of a buildhead railroad in New-York.

BILLS ORDLEED TO A THIED READING.

The bill authorizing the village of Rome to purchase a steam fire-engine was ordered to a third reading; also, the bill to consolidate the Jordan Academy with School District No. 4 in the town of Elbridge.

The Governor sent in a statement of reprieves, commutations and pardons for the year 1866. REPORTS.

By Mr. PARKER (Rep., Cayaga)—Unanimous report from the Railroad Committee, authorizing the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct railroad tracks in the City of New-York. Also, to facilitate the construction of the Albany and New-York Railroad on the west side of the Hudson River.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN (Rep., Oswego)—To authorize the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company to purchase and hold real estate.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CRANDALL (Rep., Allegany)—For the registraion of births, marriages, and deaths.

By Mr. LOCKWOOD (Rep., Cayuga)—In relation to the oupling of passenger cars.

By Mr. HAYNES (Dem., Kings)—For the improvement
f Fifth-ave. Brooklyn.

By Mr. HAYNES (Dem., Kings)—For the improvement of Fifth-ave, Brooklyn.

By Mr. KEADY (Dem., Kings)—To amend the Charter of Brooklyn; to extend certain streets to the river.

By M. C. Murphy (Dem., New-York)—To amend an act relative to the use of boats and vessels in the Mctropoli-tion District. MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. KEADY (Dem.,Kings) :

"Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police be and they are hereby directed to report to this House forthwith by what authority, if any, the Superin tendent of Police in the Metropolitan District has directed the practical suspension of business before one of the Police Magnetrates of the City of New-York.

Mr. HAVENS (Rep., Essex) presented concurrent resolutions, welcoming, with feelings of lively pleasure, Nebraska, the newborn child of the West to the brother-

Nebraska, the newborn child of the west of the bother-hood of States. Laid over under rule.

By Mr. MAXWELL (Rep., Ulster)—To improve and modify the neutrality laws. Laid over under rule.

Mr. BURROWS (Rep., Eric) called up the resolution relative to printing reports of the Court of Appeals. Mr. ROBERTS (Rep., Oneida) called up a resolution re-

Mif. ROBERTS (Rep., Oneida) called up a resolution requesting the State Engineer to give an estimate of the cost of enlarging the Chenago Canal within the bounds of the City of Utica. Adopted.

Ry Mr. KEADY—That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of paying bounty to such volunteer soldiers as enlisted during the early part of the war, but received no State bounty, and report to this House, by bill or otherwise, such action as they may deem necessary to meet the case.

Mr. POTTER (Rep., Albany) called up the resolution relative to sait duties

Spring Railroad.

To amend an act relative to the maintenance of the State Lunatic Asylum.

To amend the Kevised Statutes relative to exceptions. Adjourned.

CRIME.

BURGLARY IN A BONDED WAREHOUSE-THREE CASES CONTAINING SILKS AND SATINS VALUED AT

Some time between Saturday night and Monday orning a party of burglars forced an enfrance into the United States bonded warehouse of Conger & Miller, at United States bonded warehouse of Conger & Miller, at the corner of Water and Clinton-sts., from the rear. The thieves passed through the cooperage yard of Mr. Briggs on South-st., and climbing over a quantity of hogsheads and barrels piled up beside a fence, gained the rear of the bonded warehouse, and were effectually secluded from observation. They first forced open one of the area doors, but inside of this were piled up a number of hogs-heads of sugar, and these the rascals could not move. They then forced open another door at a short distance from the first mentioned and entered. Several cases conheads of sagar, and these the rascals count hos movefrom the first mentioned and entered. Several cases containing dress goods, cloths, lineas, etc., were ripped open;
but the thieves finally settled upon three cases containing
silks and satins, the property of A. T. Stewart &
Co., and the contents of these were entirely removed and placed in 15 or 20 rice-bags, the contents of
which they had emptied upon the fleor. Having arrayed
themselves in some new underclothing which they found
in the place, and drank a quantity of wine and liquor,
the thieves took their departure with their plander.
They also took with them a quantity of jewelry, the property of a brother-in-law of Mr. Miller, who is now absent
in Europe, and wha had left his furniture and some other
articles on storage in the place. At 6 o'clock the workmen
the tooper-yard of Mr. Briggs found, three bage filled
with silk, and this has been identified as a portion of that
stolen. The entire amount taken is valued at about
\$12.000, and that recovered (It places) at \$2.000. The police
have a clue to the thieves, and Capt. Jameson and his men
are actively at work endeavoring to procure the property
and arrest the thieves.

CANADA.

SCHEME TO COLONIZE BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE VEIBUNE. OTTAWA, Feb. 11 .- At a meeting of the Board of Trade resolutions were adopted to promote a scheme for the colonization of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, and the adoption of the Homestead law recom-mended to stimulate emigration. It was also proposed to give free mentainance to colonists settling in Victoria.

KENTUCKY. OPENING OF A HIGH SCHOOL FOR COLORED YOU'LE

-THE STATE WAR DEBT. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1 .- A colored high school was opened to-day at St. Mark's Church, under the anspices of the Episcopalians. Addresses were delivered by the Rector, the Rev. Mr. Badger, U. S. A., and the Hon. Jas. Speed. Miss Cornelia Jeanings, graduate of the Colored Institute at Philadelphia, is the Principal.

Gov. Bramlette received \$155,000 to-day, from the United States Government. Joward liquidating kentucky's war debt.

THE PACIFIC COAST

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.-The Hall & Noverose Mining Company have declared a dividend of \$125 per foot, payable on the 15th inst. Good shipping Wheat sold to-day at \$1 65 per hhd. Flour-Extra, \$6; Superfine, \$5 50. Mining Stocks were quoted as follows: Crown Point, \$675; Gould & Curry, \$546; Yellow Jacket, \$857; Chollar, \$229; Ophir, \$200; Imperial, \$170. Legal Tenders, 50].

THE STEWART DIVORCE CASE.

at TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—In the Superior Court this morning a new trial was granted in the Stewart divorce case, and leave given the complainant to amend the bill.